



May 20, 2024

Current Resident(s)  
935A-969 W. Benning Road  
Galesville, MD 20765

**Re: Annual Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) for 2023 – Tenthouse Water System**

Dear Resident(s):

Attached for your review is the **2023 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report** for the Tenthouse Creek Community for the period of January 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023 as per the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE). Within this report is a table outlining what was tested and their respective results at both well sheds located at 937B & 955 W. Benning Road, Galesville, MD 20765.

- **No violations were found per the attached report.**

Lastly, a source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is accessible on their website at:  
[https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water\\_supply/Source Water Assessment Program/Pages/by\\_county.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx)

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads 'D.N. Andrews'.

David N. Andrews  
Construction Specialist

DNA

Enclosure

cc: SWR, CLN.

HTTPS://ACDSINC.SHAREPOINT.COM/SITES/ACDSDOCUMENTS/PROJECTS/DNA/PROPERTY\_MAINTENANCE/TENTHOUSE/WELL\_WATER\_TESTING\_REPORTS/THC\_CCR\_REPORTING/2024\_CCR\_REPORTING/CCR\_LETTER\_TO\_RESIDENTS.DOCX

**\*\*REVISED\*\***

May 28, 2024

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Galesville, MD 20765

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- **No violations were found per the attached report.**

Lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Tenthouse Creek Village is responsible for providing high quality drinking water and removing lead pipes, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components in your home. You share the responsibility for protecting yourself and your family from the lead in your home plumbing. You can take responsibility by identifying and removing lead materials within your home plumbing and taking steps to reduce your family's risk. Before drinking tap water, flush your pipes for several minutes by running your tap, taking a shower, doing laundry or a load of dishes. You can also use a filter certified by an American National Standards Institute accredited certifier to reduce lead in drinking water. If you are concerned about lead in your water and wish to have your water tested, contact David Andrews, Construction Specialist at (410) 222-3954 or via e-mail at [dandrews@acdsinc.org](mailto:dandrews@acdsinc.org). Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

Lastly, a source water assessment has been performed by the Maryland Department of the Environment and is accessible on their website at:  
[https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water\\_supply/Source\\_Water\\_Assessment\\_Program/Pages/by\\_county.aspx](https://mde.maryland.gov/programs/Water/water_supply/Source_Water_Assessment_Program/Pages/by_county.aspx)

Sincerely,

David N. Andrews  
Construction Specialist

DNA

Enclosure

cc: SWR, CLN.

# Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

MD0020063

TENTHOUSE CREEK COMMUNITY

Annual Water Quality Report for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2023

This report is intended to provide you with important information about your drinking water and the efforts made by the water system to provide safe drinking water.

For more information regarding this report contact:

Name David Andrews  
Phone 410-222-3954

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre el agua que usted bebe. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

TENTHOUSE CREEK COMMUNITY is Ground Water

## Sources of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations which limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population.

Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We are responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but we cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>.

**Source Water Information**

SWA = Source Water Assessment

Source Water Name	Type of Water	Report Status	Location
WELL 1 AA940462	955 W BENNING ROAD GW	_____	_____
WELL 2	SERVES 937B W BENNING GW	_____	_____

**Water Quality Test Results**

Definitions:	The following tables contain scientific terms and measures, some of which may require explanation.
Avg:	Regulatory compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.
Maximum Contaminant Level or MCL:	The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
Level 1 Assessment:	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Maximum Contaminant Level Goal or MCLG:	The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
Level 2 Assessment:	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.
Maximum residual disinfectant level or MRDL:	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
Maximum residual disinfectant level goal or MRDLG:	The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
na:	not applicable.
mrem:	millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
ppb:	micrograms per liter or parts per billion - or one ounce in 7,350,000 gallons of water.
ppm:	milligrams per liter or parts per million - or one ounce in 7,350 gallons of water.
Treatment Technique or TT:	A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

**Regulated Contaminants**

<b>Inorganic Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Fluoride</b>	07/08/2021	0.17	0.16 - 0.17	4	4.0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
<b>Radioactive Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Beta/photon emitters</b>	2023	5.9	0 - 5.9	0	50	pCi/L	N	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
<b>Combined Radium 226/228</b>	05/18/2021	0.8	0 - 0.8	0	5	pCi/L	N	Erosion of natural deposits.
<b>Volatile Organic Contaminants</b>	Collection Date	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Units	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
<b>Dichloromethane</b>	2023	1.73	0 - 1.73	0	5	ppb	N	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories.